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Elementary Course of Christian Philosophy, based on the principles of the best scholastic authors; adapted from the French of Brother Louis of Poissy by THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. New York: P. O'Shea, 45 Warren Street, 1893. pp. xxviii+538.

This work gives in a brief outline a complete system of philosophy founded on the teachings of Thomas Aquinas and his school. It has the commendation of the highest authorities of the Roman church. The letter of approval sent by Pope Pius IX to the author is given in both Latin and English. A Latin translation of the work has been received with favor in Catholic circles in Italy and Germany, and we believe the English will be found equally acceptable in this country. The subject is treated under three main divisions: Rational Philosophy (logic and theory of knowledge), Real Philosophy (metaphysics), and Moral Philosophy. In a brief appendix to the last division the Catholic conception of the church is stated. The book is especially arranged to be used as a text-book. Each principle or definition is first stated in the most concise form possible in italics, and then followed by a paragraph of illustration, explanation, or demonstration as the case may be. A good teacher will doubtless find this method of arrangement very serviceable; with an incompetent or careless teacher it might encourage verbalism rather than thought in the pupil. Besides its use as a text-book in Catholic schools, the work will be found a convenient source of information concerning the philosophical principles of the Roman church. It will be of service to the general student of philosophy as an introduction to scholastic terminology and thought.

F. C. French

Colgate University

High School Manual of Physics. By DUDLEY G. HAYS, CHARLES D. LOWRY, AUSTIN C. RISHEL, teachers of Physics in the Chicago High Schools. Boston: Ginn & Company, 1893.

The two-fold object of this book as set forth by its authors in the preface is: "First, the teaching of physics by the inductive method, that is the presenting of a logically arranged course of experimental work that shall cover the ground of elementary physics: second, the providing of sufficient laboratory work to meet the entrance requirements of any college in the country." At the close of the preface we are told "It is to be borne in mind that this book is no sense a text-book nor intended to supplant one. It is simply a laboratory manual and may be used with any text." Such purposes thus set forth and limited the book seems admirably to fulfill and its authors deserves special credit for the selection and description of the experiments